

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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Variety.

[From the London Courier, November 29.]

Biographical notices of the new Ministry.

Lord Grey, the Premier.—The first in order of the new Ministers is, of course, Earl Grey, the Premier, who, as First Lord of the Treasury, is at the head of his Majesty's Council, that being the Parliamentary phrase always regularly applied to the occupant of that station for the time being. Earl Grey is the eldest son of General, afterwards Sir Grey, K. B., who was an Aid-de Camp to Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, and held a command during the American war. At the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, he assisted at the relief of Ostend and Nieupoit, and having been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the W. I. Indies, succeeded in reducing Martinique, St. Lucie and Guadeloupe. In 1801, he was created Baron Grey de Howick, and in 1806, Viscount Howard and Earl Grey. He descended from a very ancient family in the North of England. Sir Charles was the younger brother of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., who dying without issue, his title and estates descended to the present Earl Grey.

The Noble Earl, who is the subject of the present notice, was bred to the Bar; but in consequence of the intention of his uncle, Sir Henry, to constitute him his heir, he ceased to devote himself to the practice of his profession; and becoming early in life a Member of the House of Commons for the County of Northumberland, he rapidly attained eminence as a speaker in Parliament (being then known as the Hon. Charles Grey,) having always been distinguished for an easy flow and impassioned style of oratory, a vigorous grasp of his subject, and the display of considerable intellectual power. He was long in opposition to the Pitt Administration, in unison with Mr. Fox, and other Members of great talents, then maintaining a fierce conflict in the Parliamentary arena with the Ministers and their adherents, who were certainly not surpassed in ability by their opponents.

On the memorable separation between Messrs. Fox and Burke, soon after the first French Revolution, and the subsequent junction with the Ministry of what was called the Portland party. Mr. Grey remained firmly attached to Mr. Fox, with whom he continued to battle in opposition, though their ranks had then become so thinned that Mr. Fox at length determined on the well known secession from the House of Commons of himself, and many of the members of the party; and this continuing for some time, left the field open to Mr. Tierney, who became for a season, in consequence, the leader of a sort of minor opposition.

On the retirement of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in consequence of the refusal of George III. to agree to the measure of concession to the Catholics, which they had held out as one of the effects of the Union with Ireland, and to which they considered their honor so deeply pledged, that they could not continue to hold office without bringing it forward, and the substitution, in consequence of the Addington Administration, a new field of political contest was very shortly opened. Mr. Grey returned to his station with Mr. Fox, and the other members of the old opposition, who had continued to adhere to the latter, whilst a new opposition was formed in the House of Commons by Mr. Windham and others; Mr. Pitt for a time standing aloof, and with his personal friends supporting Mr. Addington.

The latter having concluded the peace of Amiens, found himself unable to maintain it, and being forced into a renewal of hostilities, was soon afterwards compelled to retire, by those unequivocal symptoms of want of confidence on the part of the House

of Commons, which invariably regulate the official destiny of Ministers and their opponents. A coalition had been formed between the old and the new opposition, and Mr. Pitt and his friends, which outlasted the Addington Administration, but did not seat itself. The Catholic question was again the stumbling block, and it being found impossible to overcome the scruples of George III. respecting it, Mr. Pitt at length agreed to form a Ministry out of his own immediate friends, and several of the members and supporters of the Addington Administration, whilst Mr. Grey, with Messrs. Fox, Windham, and others in the House of Commons, they having refused to take office upon the same terms as Mr. Pitt, became a formidable opposition.

On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1805, his colleagues declined any attempt to carry on the Administration, and the collected opposition succeeded as a matter of course to the helm. Mr. Grey, who, on his father being created an Earl, was called Lord Howick, and whose talents and political station pointed him out for a seat in the new Cabinet, was placed at the head of the Admiralty. In his new situation, and under the disadvantage of having previously had no experience in public business, it is but justice to say that the Noble Lord conducted himself in a manner highly satisfactory, and most sedulously applied himself to the highly important department of the state entrusted to his charge, especially under the circumstances of the then existing war.

The early career of Mr. Fox having terminated, a few months only after the departure of his great rival, Mr. Pitt, Lord Howick was, upon the death of the former, appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Sept. 24, 1806, the office held by Mr. Fox, and which his Lordship continued to occupy till the dissolution of the administration in March, 1807. It was observed, some time afterwards by Lord Eldon, that this Ministry was so strong that there was no effectual opposition to them till they began to oppose themselves. It is of course well known that in consequence of a measure brought forward by them, which would in effect have conceded some points of the Catholic Question, the King (George III.) expressed himself in such a manner with regard to their conduct, that they had no alternative but to resign. The proposition, which was found sufficient to upset the Ministry, was merely to the effect of allowing officers in the army or navy to hold higher rank than they then could, without the necessity of taking the oaths of abjuration; and as a proof that the dislike of the King to a Whig Administration had as much to do with their dissolution as the question on which they were dismissed; nearly the same measure was afterwards brought forward by their successors, and passed with less debate than attends a common road bill.

Very soon after the period just alluded to, Lord Howick, by the death of his father, succeeded to the Peerage and became Earl Grey. His Lordship for a considerable period, in conjunction with Lord Grenville and their respective friends, kept up a fierce opposition, successively, to the Portland, Percival, and Liverpool Administrations. The Grenville party was at length detached from the opposition and induced to join the Ministry; and during the latter period of Lord Liverpool's Administration, Lord Grey took a much less active part than he had been accustomed to do in the discussions of the House of Lords.

After, however, the melancholy visitation which deprived the country of the services of Lord Liverpool, and amid the political contests which subsequently took place, in consequence of the struggle maintained by Mr. Canning against his former colleagues, and at length the accession to power of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey returned to the scene of public bustle, and resumed his former activity. His Lordship had been for some time considered the head of the Opposition, and had been for many years well known to his Majesty, when

Duke of Clarence. The defeat of the Wellington Administration, therefore, on the question of the Civil List, and the almost immediate tenders of the resignation of the Members of that Ministry, led almost as a matter of course to the command of the King to Lord Grey, to form a new Administration—a task which his Lordship has accomplished with so little difficulty, that a Ministry apparently in the full possession of power, on one Monday, were, on the following Monday, replaced by another, completely installed in office, (with one or two exceptions) an instance of celerity, which, where a complete change has taken place, has very rarely happened.

Lord Grey, who is somewhat older than the Duke of Wellington, being about sixty-six, the Duke being sixty-two in May next, has the advantage of many years experience, dating from his earthly youth with reference to the political business of the state and to general policy, and that too during periods pregnant with events of the highest moment and the greatest utility from the precepts, the speeches, and the conduct of all those eminent and great statesmen, who have been in existence during the greater part of the last fifty years, and who, taken altogether, have very far transcended those of any former period in the annals of the British empire. He has also, undoubtedly, great parliamentary tact, and a habit of speaking with fluency and energy, not merely as an orator, but a debater; with much facility in seizing the main points of any subject or argument to which his attention is suddenly called.

His Lordship, when a young man in the House of Commons, was an ardent and zealous reformer. His plan of Parliamentary Reform is well known, as it has often been referred to, as also his expose of what he then considered the defects in the representation of the country, which has formed, as it were, a text-book for other reformers, some of whom have been disposed to go much farther than Lord Grey. The noble Lord has very recently avowed Parliamentary Reform, to a certain extent, as one of the principles upon which his Administration is, with the consent of the King, founded; and he had previously taken several opportunities, one of them on the first day of the commencement of the present session of declaring himself to be still an advocate of reform. But he, at the same time, guarded himself by speaking of the "rashness of youths" and using other phrases, at different times, of a similar import, from the possibility of being supposed to be identified with the plan which he himself proposed at a former period. Lord Grey may, therefore, be considered as a practical reformer to a certain extent, limiting his views strictly to the principles of the Constitution, and to what may be called the necessity of the case.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council.—We notice the Marquis of Lansdowne next, his Lordship having been one of the colleagues of Lord Grey in the Cabinet of 1806-7, and the only one of them who is in the present Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Holland, whose health renders him in a great degree incapable of public business. The Marquis of Lansdowne was the second surviving son of the first Marquis, known for many years as Lord Shelburne, and, during the life time of his father, and subsequently of his elder brother, the second Marquis was styled Lord Henry Petty.

Lord Henry Petty was returned to the House of Commons at the general election in 1802, for Calne, being then little more than 21, and very early distinguished himself as an orator, attracting, by the fluency of his eloquence, the notice and the praise of Mr. Pitt, who might be considered as the most accomplished orator of his time. His Lordship made his Parliamentary debut in the ranks of Opposition, and continued in them till the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806, he having in the interim agreed to the coalition with that statesman, the object of which namely to form a united Ministry, was defeated by the inveterate

determination of George III., with reference to the question of concessions to the Catholics.

The coalition, however, with the exception of Mr. Pitt and his friends, still subsisted, and when that Minister was summoned to another state of existence, and his colleagues surrendered office, George III., was, of necessity, compelled to resort to the coalition by commanding Lord Grenville to form a new Administration. Lord Grenville because, of course, Premier holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury (though it was in general considered as the joint Administration of his Lordship and Mr. Fox,) and Lord Henry Petty was constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was at that period only 25 years of age, and was considered very young for a Member of the Cabinet, though Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister at the same age.

The office thus held by Lord Henry Petty, and that, too, during a period of war, when it was absolutely necessary to propose new taxes, and lay additional burdens upon the people, whilst the prospects of the country were not at that time very cheering, was by no means an enviable one; it being of course his duty to bring forward all the financial measures in the House of Commons. His Lordship, however, displayed considerable ability and great oratorical talent; though he could not sometimes succeed in making the financial measures of the Administration palatable to the House of Commons, or the people; nor had he sufficient time to acquire the tact of a practised statesman.

The official career of Lord Henry Petty, in this situation was but short. March, 1807, witnessed the downfall of the Administration, and his Lordship returned again to the ranks of Opposition; but he did long afterwards remain a member of the House of Commons, having by the death of his elder brother (or arctically speaking half-brother, they being the issue of different marriages, succeeded to the title of Marquis of Lansdowne, Nov. 15, 1809, an event which of course removed him to the House of Lords. Here also, the Marquis became a prominent character in Opposition, which for a considerable period numbered amongst its host more individuals of eminent ability, of high intellectual power, and of great eloquence, than had ever before been witnessed in that House, especially with others entitled in every respect to the same character, on the Ministerial benches. And it is undoubtedly true, that for some time the House of Commons was, in point of talent, completely overshadowed by the House of Lords.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, however, though generally speaking and voting in opposition, could scarcely at that time be considered a regular member of that body—his political principles, especially with regard to Parliamentary Reform, not going to the same extent as those of some of the other members of the same body. But his Lordship laudably applied himself as a legislator, to the business of the state, and acquired an experience, a knowledge, and a tact, which eminently fitted him to take a lead in any high station in which he might be placed, whilst he took great pains to render himself thoroughly master of many subjects of great importance, with reference to the internal affairs of the country, which necessarily occupied the attention of Parliament.

That he did not consider himself pledged to the party, with which he usually acted, is rendered evident by his acceptance of Office, at the instance of the late Mr. Canning, when the latter became Premier, the Marquis being then constituted Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the duties of which office he very sedulously attended, and for which he seemed to be peculiarly fitted. This Ministry may be said to have been broken up by the death of Mr. Canning, as the short term of the rule of Lord Goderich could scarcely be called an Administration. On the Duke of Wellington becoming Premier, the Marquis of Lansdowne resigned office,

and was again in opposition, at least generally speaking, with the exceptions before alluded to.

The Presidency of the Council, which has now been assigned to the Noble Marquis, is an office much less onerous with reference to business and labor than the one he held in the Canning Administration, but highly honorable, and of greater responsibility. It is of very recent notoriety, that his Lordship took the earliest opportunity after being installed in office, of declaring himself friendly to a certain extent of Parliamentary Reform, a declaration which is of more importance as it was previously understood that it was upon this very point he differed with many of the political friends with whom he usually acted. His Lordship was born in 1780.

FROM SALISBURY'S BARRISTER.

We stated a few days since, that a deputation of gentlemen from Philadelphia had been received at the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, with an address expressive of the admiration entertained by the inhabitants of that city for the noble conduct of the Parisians during the glorious days of July. The deputation was introduced by Gen. Lafayette. In the evening a grand dinner was given in honor of the occasion, at which Mr. Rives, the American Minister, returning thanks for a toast of "The United States and the health of President Jackson," addressed the company as follows:

"Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for the honor you have done my country—an honor it may, at least, claim to merit by its cordial sentiments for France. It was my good fortune, gentlemen to be an eye witness, of your glorious Revolution of July, and to see, with unbounded admiration, how a population—brave and generous—can be forbearing after having been subjected to the most terrific trials; and what moderation it can exercise in the midst of a victory, purchased by so many noble sacrifices. But it was not necessary to have been a personal witness of your Revolution, to admire and appreciate it. At the distance of more than a thousand leagues; beyond the Atlantic ocean, it has been felt and appreciated, in all its noble grandeur.—The three memorable days have been hailed by every people as the triumph of human liberty; but with us, they have given rise to the same rejoicings as our national victories; we have celebrated your 29th July, as we celebrate our own 4th of July, with illuminations, processions, salutes, and all the demonstrations of patriotic exultation. This is a proof that the ties which formerly connected the two nations in a glorious alliance, still retain all their moral force; the evidence of a sympathy, and fidelity to ancient recollections, which I hope, will ensure their cordial union, under the auspices of an enlightened and upright King, whose constitutional throne, and noble character present the best of guarantees, at the same time, for his own people and for foreign powers. I have the honor to propose a toast, which emanates from the bottom of all American hearts.—The King of the French, and the French nation."

We cannot resist adding an extract from the animated speech of General Lafayette:—

"Here I find, happily mingled together, all the recollections—all the sentiments and feelings of my life. I am surrounded by the grand sons of my early American companions, the sons of my comrades of '89, and my new brethren in arms of 1830. In this Hotel de Ville, twice the cradle of the freedom of Europe, have this day been presented the resolutions of the city of Philadelphia—of this city, where, on the 4th of July, 1776, was proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, the date of the new era of liberty for the two worlds—of liberty that, for the first time, was founded upon the genuine rights of the human race. Five years ago, at the commemoration of a great anniversary at Boston, on proposing as a toast 'The Emancipation of the American Hemisphere,' which had been effected in the course of half a century, I prophesied

that before the next fiftieth anniversary came round, the toast would be "The Emancipation of Europe." May this prediction be verified? A disciple of the American school, as you all well know. And were I capable of forgetting it, there are many who would remind me of it.—It is most natural that I should drink to the memory of my teacher—my adopted father—I point to you, "The memory of Washington."

SEVENTH-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. King introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine. The Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri; Mr. John K. Walker, Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the cross examinations of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 7.

In the High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri; John B. C. Lucas, William C. Carr, Jesse G. Little, and Robert Walsh, Esqrs. were examined as witnesses for the respondent. After an argument by the counsel for the respondent, and replied to by the managers, as to the legal propriety of a question put to Judge Walsh, the Court adjourned over to Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 10.

The President announced resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Georgia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to Congress, to oppose the passage of any laws ostensibly intended for the promotion of internal improvements. In the High Court of Impeachment sitting for the trial of Judge Peck Messrs. William C. Carr, Geo. H. C. Melodav, Daniel H. Spalding, and William Prim, were examined for the respondent. The depositions of Samuel Merry, John Bent, and Edward Bates, were read in evidence, and other documentary testimony was submitted.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Hendricks, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the progress of the Cumberland road, in the State of Indiana; and one was submitted by Mr. Rugles, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road, westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio. In the Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the following witnesses were examined: Messrs. Robert W. Sh. Samuel Davidson King, Luke E. Lawless, John B. C. Lucas, George H. Hoptstead, Capt. Guyer, Maria Le Duc, Hon. Spencer Pettis, and the Hon. Tho. H. Benton. After the introduction, as testimony of certain documents, the manager first, and then the counsel for the respondent, announced that their testimony had closed. The Court then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Iredell, from the Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate, reported a bill providing for the paying of witnesses summoned on the trial of Judge Peck, for their attendance and mileage, and for compensating the Marshal of the District of Columbia for his attendance. The bill from the House of Representatives, making an appropriation for the construction and equipment of three schooners, to be added to the navy of the United States, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill authorizing the purchase of certain lands, for the completion of Fort Washington, on the Potomac, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. When the High Court of Impeachment was opened for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Tazewell, after stating the indisposition of Mr. Wirt, moved and an adjournment until Thursday, when he expected Mr. Wirt would be so far recovered as to be able to attend. The Court then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the annual amount, in quantity and value, of importations and exportations of sundry articles of drugs, medicines, and dye stuffs, with the gross amount of revenue accruing upon the importation of each article, and the net revenue received into the Treasury, and to give his opinion as to the time at which the duties upon the same may be abolished, without

affecting the payment of the public debt; and to state whether any of the said articles are of the growth or produce of the United States; and, also, to what amount compared to the wants and consumption of the Union. Several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading; and the following bills were passed: the bill to incorporate the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia; and the bill for the relief of Joseph E. Cannon, late of the navy of the United States. A short debate took place on the bill making an appropriation to pay an annuity of \$6,000 to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Smith, of Md., and Sanford, participated. The bill was finally laid on the table. The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, having been opened by proclamation, a letter was read from the physician attendant on Mr. Wirt, counsel for the respondent, who has been for some days indisposed, stating it as the writer's belief, that Mr. W. could not, without manifest danger, leave his room previous to Monday next; by which time, he would, without doubt, be so far recovered as to be able to attend to business. The Court then adjourned over to Monday. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned until Friday at 11 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the law of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the southern Indians as determine to emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Noble and King; and bills were introduced on leave, by Messrs. Livingston and Holmes. Several bills were read, and ordered to a second reading; and several were read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed: the bill authorizing the sale of a tract of land therein mentioned; the bill granting a pension to Martin Miller; the bill for the relief of Samuel Coburn, of Mississippi; the bill for the relief of Woodson Wren; the bill for the relief of certain holders of certificates issued in lieu of lands destroyed by earthquakes at New Madrid, in Missouri; the bill concerning the gold coins of the U. States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrearages required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

Monday, Jan. 17th.

A bill was introduced on leave by Mr. Livingston, which passed through its various stages, appropriating fifteen thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to despatch two or more vessels along the coast, provided with men, provisions, cordage, &c., to assist such vessels coming on the coast, as have suffered from the late severe storms. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Livingston, Silsbee, and Smith, of Maryland; and opposed by Mr. Tazewell. The vote taken by yeas and nays, was 36 in the affirmative, and 13 in the negative. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Spencer, of New York, one of the managers of the impeachment, addressed the Court in an elegant and argumentative speech, of great length, and continued his argument until the hour of the adjournment of the Court.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Webster, McKinley, Iredell, Ruggles, and Burnett. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Foot and Poindexter. Various bills were introduced; among which was one by Mr. Benton, to reduce the duties on Indian blankets, and other Indian goods, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Wickliffe, on the part of the managers, addressed the Court in a speech of upwards of three hours in length, in which he dwelt with much force on the various topics embraced in the great question before the Court concluding with an impassioned and eloquent eulogy on that part of our Constitution, which secures to our citizens the full enjoyment of the freedom of speech and of the press; and vividly portrayed the evils which must result to our country from the remotest innovation on that freedom, so solemnly guaranteed. After Mr. W. had concluded, Messrs. Storrs and Buchanan gave notice to the counsel for the respondent, of the grounds they should take, and the authorities they should cite, in closing the argument on the part of the House of Representatives. It is supposed the counsel for the respondent will address the Court to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith commenced his argument in favor of the respondent, and continued to the hour of adjournment, which was about 3 o'clock. Mr. M., not having concluded when the Court adjourned, his argument will be continued and it is presumed concluded, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Chilton submitted a resolution, providing that members of Congress should receive their per diem allowance only for such days as they actually attended. It passed, and was referred to the Committee on the Public Expenditures.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures presented a report, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Chilton, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress concluded with a request to be discharged from further consideration on the subject. It was read and laid upon the table.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Trexant, from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported a bill to amend the existing laws with respect to the granting of revolutionary pensions; which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Speaker presented a number of communications received by him from the public Department; among which was one from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, on the subject of the reports of the public engineers—an abstract of licenses issued to Indian traders; and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the persons employed in that Department, and the compensation granted to them. The Speaker also presented a communication, containing certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in relation to internal improvements; which, on motion of Mr. Haynes, was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. A number of communications from the different Departments, containing the usual annual statements of the persons employed in their respective offices, and their compensations, were presented by the Speaker, and appropriately disposed of.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The bill for the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States was read a third time and passed. Mr. Haynes submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar, imported into the United States from foreign countries." Mr. Condict asked for the consideration of the question; and, upon a division by yeas and nays the House agreed to consider the resolution, by a vote of 89 to 85. Mr. Haynes then addressed the House until the expiration of the hour. The House, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Evans, of Maine in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, and the general appropriation bill. After they had been considered, and the blanks filled up, and amended, the Committee rose and reported; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Mitchell, Wickliffe, Storrs, of New York, and Irwin, Penn. by the unanimous consent of the House, presented petitions and memorials; which were disposed of in the usual manner. Various reports were made, and bills introduced. Among the latter, was one reported by Mr. Beckman, regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections of members of the House; which was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate to extinguish certain Indian titles of lands in the State of Indiana. After some private bills had been acted upon, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Haynes, on the preceding day, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the United States from foreign countries. Mr. Haynes concluded his remarks in support of the policy and justice of the proposition. Mr. Alexander followed on the same side. Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the managers of the impeachment of Judge Peck, informed the House that the testimony in the case was closed; but that the further prosecution of it was deferred till to day, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the counsel for the respondent. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, moved to re-commit the report formerly presented by him, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress. The proposition was argued, but not finally disposed of, by reason of the expiration of the assigned hour. A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, with a variety of documents, in relation to the Patent Office.

On motion of Mr. Polk, they were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time. The House then took up the general appropriation bill, and proceeded to discuss the amendments agreed to in the committee, on the preceding day. A long debate ensued on the clause granting \$130,000 for the purpose of making surveys of the public lands; which sum, Mr. McCoy proposed to reduce to \$60,000. Messrs. McCoy, White, of Florida, Lagersoll, Johnson, of Ky., Clay, Strong, Verplanck, Sevier, Vinton, Duncan, Wickliffe, Pettis, Polk, and Storrs, of N. York, respectively addressed the House on the subject. Upon a division, the amendment of Mr. McCoy was negatived, and the amendment of the committee adopted. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson inquired if it was in order to move that the House should resolve itself into a committee to attend the High Court of Impeachment on the trial of Judge Peck (one testimony on the part of the United States and of the respondent being closed); but Mr. Buchanan having subsequently stated that in consequence of the continued indisposition of one of the counsel of Judge Peck, the Court had adjourned till Monday, Mr. Carson forbore to press his question. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate supplementary to the several laws respecting the sale of the public lands; which was postponed till Thursday next. Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, presented a report, and Mr. Monell a counter report on the same subject, six thousand copies of each of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the bill for the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore to Washington; it was postponed till Monday. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he should this day call up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. The further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duty on brown sugar, was deferred until Monday the 24th of January. The report submitted by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hall, until the close of the hour. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of patents; which, on motion of Mr. Miller, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. After some bills of minor importance had been disposed of, the House took up the consideration of the general appropriation bill. A long, protracted and animated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Sanberry, on the preceding day, to expunge from the bill the appropriation of \$9,000, for the salary of the Minister to the Court of Russia. Messrs. Carson, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Wayne, Cambreleng, and Coke, opposed the proposition; and Messrs. Sanberry, Mallory, and Burges, supported it. On motion of Mr. Chilton who has possession of the floor on this question, the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 14.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. Shields reported a number of enrolled bills. Mr. Drayton introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year 1831; which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hall was adopted, after some discussion, in which Messrs. De Witt, Hall, Chilton, and Craig joined. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour expired. A number of bills from the Senate were received, and read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Buchanan moved to postpone the special orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; but the motion was negatived. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the chair, and took up the bill respecting the claims of ex President Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer, of N. York, Core, Ibric, Burges, and Mercer. When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put on Mr. Chilton's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 78, nays 67.

Monday, Jan. 17th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Haynes submitted a resolution, that the House should attend the Senate chamber, from day to day, during the trial of Judge Peck. The motion was agreed to, with

an amendment suggested by Mr. Wickliffe, that the House should meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, as at present. Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, presented a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 150 to 81, authorizing the distribution of forty cords of wood, from the surplus fuel of the House, to the suffering poor of this City. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded in a body, on motion of Mr. Haynes, to the Senate chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On their return, the Committee reported, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

After the presentation of the usual petitions and reports, Mr. Irvin, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish the number of clerks, and regulate their compensation, in the General Land Office. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Ibric, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the District, and to report thereon at the next session of Congress; and Mr. Doddridge, from the same committee, introduced a bill to alter the bridge and draw across the Potomac. They were severally read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill from the Senate, to authorize the President to send out ships for the purpose of succoring vessels that may have suffered on our coasts from the late violent storms, was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Some remarks were made by Mr. Martin and Mr. Cambreleng, in relation to language used by the latter gentleman during the debate in the House on Thursday last, on the motion of Mr. Sanberry, respecting the salary of the Minister to Russia; after which, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At 6 o'clock they returned, and reported, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 19th.

After the presentation of various reports, and the introduction of several private bills, Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution; which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hunt, gave notice that, on Wednesday next, he should move that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of appropriating the public lands among the several States, for the purposes of public education. The report of the Committee on the Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was, after a short discussion re-committed to the same committee, Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Finch, by unanimous consent, presented petitions; after which, on motion of Mr. Hall, the House took up the consideration of the resolution respecting the per diem allowance to members, providing that they should not receive the usual sum for days on which they might be absent from the House, unless such absence were caused by sickness, by leave having been granted, or on account of the public business. It was ultimately read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day. Mr. Potter offered a resolution which lies on the table, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the transactions of the United States Bank during the year 1830. Mr. Wickliffe proposed a series of resolutions of a very interesting nature; on the expediency of dismissing from the army the supernumerary brevet 2d lieutenants, another, fixing the period of admission of cadets into the West Point Academy, between the ages of 17 and 21; and providing that all the graduates of that academy should be discharged from the army when their services were not actually needed; and a third, proposing an inquiry as to the propriety of authorizing the appointment of officers on the line of the army, from meritorious non-commissioned officers; a fourth resolution referred to the number of cadets in the academy, now authorized by law. A short debate ensued, in which Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Drayton took part; but before the resolutions were disposed of, the discussion was arrested by the close of the hour. The House then, on motion of Mr. Haynes, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On their return, at half past 3 o'clock, after the committee had reported, Mr. Cambreleng moved that they go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the bill for

the Senate, to authorize the President to send out two or more vessels, to render vector to vessels on our coast, which may have suffered during the late long continued storms. There being, however, no quorum present, the House adjourned.



FIAT JUSTITIA QUAE ALIQUANDO TRIUMPHAT.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 31, 1831.

REVIEW, &c.—(Continued.)

ELECTIONS.

A good portion of the time, and attention of the legislature were consumed in the business of elections. They had to elect a Governor, a Treasurer, a Judge, and Senator to Congress. We were eye-witnesses of the canvassing for these appointments and had an opportunity of seeing and hearing much of what was going on. We will offer to our readers such reflections as arise from what we saw and heard.

The Governor.—After Gov. Owen was defeated in the Senatorial election, he came to the conclusion to decline a re-election for Governor. Accordingly several gentlemen were put in nomination for the appointment. Of these, Genl. Stokes, R. Dobb, Spaight, Col. Jones and Genl. McKay were the most prominent. After a number of balloting, Gen. Stokes was chosen Governor, over Mr. R. D. Spaight,—the others having, in succession, withdrawn from the contest.

Genl. Stokes is a remnant of the old revolutionary stock. He entered the service of his country at an early age,—was captured by the enemy, on the high seas, and, for many months, was confined as a prisoner in the famous prison ship, Jersey. He was for many years, chief clerk of the Senate and also clerk of the Superior court of this county. In 1818 or '19 he was chosen a Senator in Congress from this State and served out his term of six years. Recently he has been one of the Representatives, from Wilkes county, in the State Legislature. In a word, from the close of the revolutionary war to the present time, with but little intermission, if any, he has been in the public service in some capacity, or other. While some considered this circumstance, as a reason why he should retire according to the principle of rotation in office, others contended, that having been so long a public servant, he ought now to be permitted to close his political career, with the honors of the chief magistracy of the State.

Like all men who have been much in public life the Governor has his friends, and his enemies. On the present occasion his friends say,—that the office of Governor will terminate his public life; that being, now, far advanced in years, and growing infirm, he will retire from the executive chair, to spend the remainder of his days, in peaceful retirement, in the valley of the Yadkin, where his seat is located. On the other hand, his enemies say,—that he still looks to other appointments,—that public life is a passion with him and that "the ruling passion will be strong in death." As to these matters we cannot judge, but as true reporters we present them to the public. To conclude, we have no doubt, that the Gov. will discharge the duties of his station with becoming dignity, and ability, and in all respects equal to his predecessor.

Judge of the Superior court.—A vacancy on the superior court bench was occasioned by the election of Judge Mangum to the Senate of the United States. David L. Swain, Esq. was chosen over Messrs. Seawell and Winston, to supply the vacancy. We have no personal acquaintance with either of the gentlemen, but speak of them alone from reputation.

Mr. Swain is said to be a gentleman of promising talents and of considerable legal attainments, and it is believed, with a few years experience, will make a good Judge—equal if not superior to either of his associates now on the Bench. It is no disrespect to Judge Swain to say, that Judge Seawell is his superior as well as point of talents, as in legal acquirements,—for, if reputation is to be relied on Mr. Seawell has but few superiors, as a talented Jurist, in the State. From all that we can read and learn such men as Henry Seawell, George Badger and William Gaston, whatever we may think of them as politicians, as lawyers, rank with the ablest men of the profession in the United States. If we wish our Judicature to assume character and dignity, it is from the fathers of the profession, and not from the Juniors, that our Judges should be taken. This remark is a general one, and not intended to apply to Judge Swain. We understand that when Judge Strange was elected to the Bench he sought the office, with a resolution to continue in it, and not to resign after riding a few circuits. So far he has adhered to his resolution and if not already, soon will be, one of the ablest, and most efficient Judges on the Bench. We hope, that Judge Swain will follow as good an example. If he does, we believe, he too will become an able and efficient Judge and leave no regrets with the Legislature for having appointed him. We intend, at some future day, to resume our remarks upon the subject of Judicial appointments.

Senator.—We had an opportunity of learning many of the circumstances connected with this election; and believing that the people have a right to know what is going on, at the seat of Government, out of doors as well as within, we shall say more upon this, than we did upon either of the other elections. Something, we expected would have been said, upon this subject, by the Editors at Raleigh, but our "courteous" friends of the Register have been so much engaged in puffing Mr. Hill, and other great men, that they, we suppose, could not spare the necessary time to do so, and the worthy Editors of the Star are so very timorous upon matters of this kind, and have been so much engaged in printing bills, etc. for both houses, that they had either no inclination, or no time to speak of such matters.

The choice of a Senator to Congress was certainly the most interesting, as well as, the most important of all the elections which devolved upon the Legislature. It was made so by the important crisis through which the National Government is now passing; and certainly a crisis more important has not occurred since the memorable period of 1789-9.

Genl. Jackson has taken a stand under the banner of the constitution, and he is determined to preserve that sacred instrument from further violation, or to fall in the attempt. This he plainly tells us in his last message. As an evidence of his fixed purpose, he has placed his veto upon the practice of squandering away the common fund, in making roads and canals, in a few favorite States. He holds that money, raised from taxation all the people, should not be expended for the exclusive benefit of a few of them; Or, in other words that it is not only unjust but unconstitutional to tax the people of N. C., to make Turnpike roads in Kentucky.

In taking this stand President Jackson has arrayed against him a formidable party at the head of which is Clay and Webster. This party was nearly as strong in the U. S. Senate, as that of the administration; and hence it became all important that North Carolina should elect, to the Senate, a man that would stand by Genl. Jackson and sustain him in his efforts against the attempts of Congress to squander away the public money, on favorite schemes of Internal improvement. To accomplish this object, the leading men of the States right party, determined not to risk their cause, by differing among themselves about men,—but to give up any personal preference they might have for this, or that man, and support the one that they thought strongest. The individuals spoken of at the opening of the Session, as those who would, probably, be candidates were Judge Mangum, Judge Donnell, Mr. Fisher and Genl. Saunders. The two last named gentlemen, soon put their names out of the question, by openly declaring that they could not, under any circumstances, be candidates. This left a question whether Judge Mangum or Judge Donnell should run? Many of the most active and influential members of the States right party were decidedly in favour of Judge Donnell,—alleging that his claims, on many accounts, were superior to those of Judge Mangum; but it was soon ascertained that the question, as to who should run was, already, decided by the fact that Judge Mangum had placed his name at the disposal of one or two men, who possessed no community of feeling with the States right party, and who were determined to nominate him at all hazards. The only way, therefore, to prevent a split, among the friends of State-right's, was for the friends of Judge Donnell to act magnanimously,—not to press his claims and to unite on Mangum. They were willing to do so, if they could be assured of the soundness of Judge Mangum's political opinions, upon the great question which now divides the nation. Accordingly, to ascertain that point, letters were addressed to him and answers were received. In these letters he came out openly and unequivocally against the right of the Genl. Government to pursue works of internal improvement, within the territory of the states, and generally against a *Latitudinarian* construction of the constitution. This satisfied the most of Judge Donnell's friends, but there were some who would not forgive him for certain expressions said to have been used by him, some eighteen months since, concerning Genl. Jackson and his cabinet. While his declarations, on the subject of State rights satisfied the most of Judge Donnell's friends,—they had the effect of estranging from him a few consolidators, who were, at first, in favour of his election.

Under this State of things it was that Judge Mangum was put in nomination, and the result of the first ballot was such as to surprise most of his personal friends, who, really, were so sanguine, and so badly informed on the state of parties, as to have supposed that he would be elected by a very great majority. The better informed men, however, knew to the contrary. It was also well understood that the opposition had determined to bring out Gov. Owen as soon as things could be prepared for his nomination. But some preparation was necessary before he could be openly announced as a candidate; the way had to be prepared by the removal of certain difficulties. One of these difficulties was to get Genl. Speight to give way to him. It was a current report among the members, that during the summer a correspondence took place between the latter gentleman and Gov. Owen, with a view of settling the question, as to which of them should be Senator, and which Gov. One report was, that Gov. Owen was to be Senator and Genl. Speight, Governor, but these were mere rumors. The ar-

gument of Genl. Speight, therefore, will sufficiently looked for, in order, that things might go on. He was to have been in Raleigh a week before he actually did arrive. At last, however, he arrived, and after holding the necessary consultations, as it was said he did, he set out for Washington. It was so soon known that he had left Raleigh, that it was predicted, that Gov. Owen would not be in nomination. Accordingly, at the meeting of the two houses, it was formally announced that the Gov. was a candidate. The knowing ones at the same time predicted, that be the result of the Senatorial election what it might, another thing would happen, namely, that Genl. Speight would be a candidate for Governor. And such did prove to be the fact.

Gov. Owen certainly was the strongest man that the opposition could have fixed on. The fact of his being Governor operated very much in his favour, and he made the most of the circumstance. He electrified incessantly, visited the members, in their rooms,—met them at the Taverns, in the streets and in the lobbies, and above all he rode the Nags' head hobby; but all would not do, though at one time he nearly succeeded. The friends of state rights found that all would be lost, unless the nags-head current could be checked, and the minds of some of the members disabused. Judge Mangum was sent for, to come to Raleigh, and put down certain injurious reports. He came and they were put down. Judge Donnell also came, on other business however;—he took a stand for Mangum,—the current was changed,—and all the bright hopes of Gov. Owen were destroyed.

If common fame speaks true, Judge Mangum should have been preferred, as well, on account of his talents, as for his political principles.—Gov. Owen is a man of good sense and quite a gentleman, in his manners, but decidedly inferior to his competitor, in point of talents. Report says he will, probably, offer for Congress, in place of Gen. Dudley, who declines a re-election. In the event of his being elected, he will have an opportunity of displaying his talents in the House of Representatives instead of the Senate.

In presenting this hurried sketch of the circumstances connected with the Senatorial election, we have, by no means, detailed all that we heard on the occasion. We have, however, stated enough to let our readers know how much interest was felt in this election, at Raleigh, and why it was felt. In doing this we have been compelled to use names, this may bring down upon our heads, the wrath of some whose names we have used,—if so we cannot help it. We hold that the actions of public men are public property, and that the people have a right to scrutinize into whatever has a tendency to effect them, whether transacted on the floor of the Legislature, or behind the curtain.

(To be Continued.)

MR. RANDOLPH'S SALARY.

For the credit of the Nation, we could have wished that the salary of Mr. Randolph had been voted him, as is usual, without any opposition, much less an attempt made to lop it off entirely. A resolution of that character has been introduced by Mr. Stansberry, whose flaming tirade against the venerable President for his refusal to give his sanction to the Maysville road bill, is yet fresh in the recollections of our readers. Of the talents and fitness of Mr. Randolph for the mission upon which he has been sent, it is not the province of that branch of Congress to determine. The President by his nomination deemed him a suitable person, and the Senate of the United States confirmed the nomination, so that it is assuming too much authority to itself, for the House of Representatives, to undertake to determine as to the fitness of a Foreign Minister, and, according as that determination may be propitious or unpropitious, vote or refuse his salary. They had as well undertake to decide that the President should not have his salary because they did not happen to agree with the people in their choice. The authority to do both the one and the other would be derived from the same source, and would be alike unprecedented. If public men were to hold their offices with their salaries at the option and mercy of the House of Representatives, we fancy very few high-minded and talented individuals could be induced to accept of an office upon those conditions.

Mr. Randolph went to the Court of St. Petersburg upon the faith of the nation to pay him the same salary and out-fit which had been given to his predecessors in office, and shall then that confidence in the public faith, so essential to the regular discharge of public trusts, be destroyed by the refusal of Congress, to pay Mr. Randolph what they promised to pay him? Suppose that Mr. Randolph had never done any thing more than to have himself accredited does that impair the obligation of the nation to pay him his salary to undertake the mission? He accepted the mission under no proviso as to his salary, for there were no terms imposed. It was not said that so much *diplomatic* traffic was to be carried on for this nation, for which he was to be paid so much. If you wish to pay ministers according to the quantum of their services, impose conditions before they leave the country. Have articles of agreement regularly drawn up by Mr. Stansberry, and employ Mr. Burges to take them into his safe-keeping, if you please, but fulfil all prior contracts which were unconditional and partook in no degree of brother Jonathan's trafficking spirit.

If Mr. Randolph has not been able to reside at the Court of St. Petersburg, it is only a misfortune from which none of us are exempt, and

it affords no just ground to withhold from him his salary. The choice of Mr. Randolph has been an unfortunate one for the nation, so far as his health is concerned, and could we have foreseen the result, his appointment would certainly never have met our approbation. As it is, "coming events do not cast their shadows before," and as Mr. Randolph is now in Europe upon the faith of the nation to pay him his salary, we therefore are of opinion that he ought to have it.

Having finished the publication of the proceedings of our Legislature, we, to-day, present to our readers, a more detailed account of the proceedings of Congress than we have before done.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising department, that Mr. Wheeler proposes to deliver a course of Astronomical Lectures, to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, some time in the coming week. Mr. Wheeler is well known as a Lecturer, and from the expression of public opinion throughout the United States, arrived at through the public Journals, we do not think we hazard too much to say that he stands unrivalled in this country, as a lecturer upon that beautiful science. He is said to have full understanding of his subject, and his manner of imparting his information to others, is highly gratifying. Those who can, would do well to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded them to attend his lectures. The following notice of him, is copied from the Buffalo Journal:

"Mr. Wheeler's first lecture upon astronomy was delivered last evening, and was so numerously attended, that a general knowledge of his plan must have obtained among our inhabitants. His method of illustration cannot fail to be useful, as it conveys impressions at once so novel and distinct as not to be effaced from the memory. This is effected by a process similar to the exhibitions of the solar microscope, and gives at a glance, the form, position and telescopic appearance of the different planets, the orbits in which they move, and in short, the entire organization of the economy of the solar system, with surprising exactness. The advantages of this method over the usual one of books only, is precisely that which practice possesses over theory; and to youth, or to novitiates in the science, the opportunity afforded by these lectures for increasing knowledge upon the sublime subject of which they treat, should not be neglected."

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Jan. 29.—Cotton (in seed, 82, clean 74, flour 84 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 1 25, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beewax 16 to 18, oats 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4 1/2 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Payetteville, Jan. 20.—Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.5 a 1.10, flour, new 44 a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 80, whiskey 40 a 42 1/2 wheat 75 a 80.

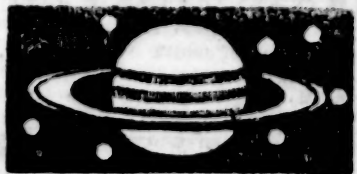
Charleston, Jan. 20.—Cotton 8 a 9 flour, 44 a 5, corn 62 1/2 a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do. apple 50.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—Cotton 7 to 10, Flour bbl. 54 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

Charleston, Jan. 22.—Cotton 9 a 10 1/2, flour 54 a 55, whiskey 31 a 33, bacon 7 a 8 1/2, hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 50 a 55, corn 56 a 58, coffee 11 a 14 1/2. North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Not having received the last Camden Journal, we are unable to quote the prices current in that place.

ASTRONOMY.



MR. WHEELER,

PROPOSES to deliver to the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country, a course of *Astronomical Lectures*, illustrated by the Globes, Orrery and illuminated Diagrams. For plan and terms, see hand bills. 56d

Salisbury, Jan. 29th, 1831.

PROPOSALS.

For building a JAIL in Charlotte. THE subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for building a JAIL in this place, until the 28th day of February next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of brick, on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35, broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered by the 15th November next, and the contract completed by the 15th of November, 1832.

The Contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1830, soon after the contract is closed, which amounts to about \$2,000, and a similar amount annually, until the whole sum is paid.

Bond with approved security, will be required of the Contractor.

Those wishing to offer proposals can see the plan and specifications of the building, by applying to William Smith or John Irwin, in Charlotte.

JOHN STITT,
JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
JOS. MC DONAUGHY,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1831.

WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Oak Maple, plank, for which a liberal price in cash, will be given. Apply to

ALEX. DUBS

AND

GEORGE FRALEY.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to

A. DUBS

AND

GEORGE FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 28th, 1831.

Beef Accounts!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for beef, are requested to make immediate payment, as he is compelled to have the cash. Those who fail to comply with this request will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Jan. 26th, 1831.

35d

Committed

TO the jail of Lincoln county, on the 31st day of December last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Giles, and says he belongs to Thomas Turner of Granville, and that he left the gold mines in Burke, where he was working under a Mr. Mix. Giles is a stout built negro, about 40 years old and of a common colour. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. JACOB REINHARDT.

Jan'y. 22d, 1831.

Parole for adv. 73 cts.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 13th inst. a negro man, who says his name is Durham, and that he belongs to Col. Wm. Davis of Chester District, South Carolina. Durham says he is 48 or 49 years old, is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face and small forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1831.

36d

Wanted, immediately,
1000 lbs. of good, Corn-fed Pork, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply at this Office.
Jan'y. 27th, 1831.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 133 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,

FERGUS COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de sapin, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mac. cellines.
S-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and Fig'd. Merinoes.
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmers of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandannas Hdk'fs.
Gos de Naples, Gause and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs.
Blk. and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.
Gros de Naples and Gause Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and 1/2 Hose.
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cote-pail, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Cape Capes, Pelerines, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 3-4 7-8 and 8-4 Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831.

12:66

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION. THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known to the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given, and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

POETRY.

THE VANITY OF RICHES.

(From *The Island Bride*, a poem just published by the Rev. HENRY CATWELL, B. D.)

And what are titles, honors, or the gauds
That deck nobility—those toys of state
Which man's vain glory now so much applauds?
What are the proud distinctions of the great,
But burdens of such sore and crushing weight
As bend him to the very dust he spurns!
Oh from the portals of the rich man's gate—
No more shall there—contentment turns,
While standing betwixt the torch of discord
And peace.

If wealth increase our pleasures, does it not
Increase our wishes also, and our cares?
And surely that must be the happiest lot
Which has the fewest wants. The hardest toils
Grow in the richest soil, and pleasure bears
Money and wormwood on the self-same stem.
O man of wealth and power, and see how false
Thy soul-stung victim! To dispel thy phlegm,
How where woe's sufferers writhe, and learn for
Once from them.

Go where the madman woe too to perpend
The deep intensity of mortal care—
Were not one ray of happiness can bleed
With the benighting horrors of despair—
Go, and receive an awful lesson there!
There what a check to tame the swell of pride!
Man's form is here, but heaven's bright image
Where?

No gleam of sunshine flashes through the void
Of banished intellect—now maddened and de-
stroyed.

* Eternal God! thy lesson here is writ
In characters we never can mistake!
All would grow wiser, better, learning it
And all should learn it for their interest's sake.
The judgments of Omnipotence o'er-
take the best, for purposes unknown, yet wise.
How few their thirst at joy's pure fountain slake!
Poor child of dust! earth no true bliss supplies:
Its roots are only here—its blossoms in the skies."

ALMANAC: 1831.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
March	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
April	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	31				
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

BLANK WARRANTS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th inst. The next Session will commence on Thursday, the 20th January, 1831.

This Institution has been in successful operation five years, and continues, notwithstanding the pecuniary straits of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage. The course of studies, though liberal, is yet regulated so as to give no undue precedence to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow of no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School, and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance:

4th Class \$10 50
3d & 3d Classes 13 00 } Per Session.
1st Class 16 50
Music \$24
Drawing & Painting 10 } Per Session.
Needle work from 1 to 3.

Board can be had in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.

W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

The Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Miner's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

Dec. 24, 1830.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING.

after the latest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Estate of John Short, dec'd.

HAVING qualified as administratrix of the estate of the late John Short, deceased, of Rowan county, at the May term 1828, of the County Court of Rowan. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JANE SHORT, Administratrix.

Jan. 21st, 1831.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs.
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

3m57 HY. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

RUEL WALLICE vs John Buck; Attachment levied, &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs.

6m7 JNO. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

Committed to Jail.

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

November 29th, 1830.

6m7 JNO. GILES, c. c.

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and on hand at their Store in Salisbury, a large stock of

New Style Fancy and Staple
GOODS.

suitable to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importations, which they will sell as low as any GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Mercantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.
N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830.

44th

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830.

43rd

\$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again.

ARCHD. G. CARTER.

January 1st, 1831.

32nd

N. B. The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel

will please insert the above four times and forward his account to this Office.

October 16th.

32nd

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th.

32nd

THE Georgian, Savannah; the Tele-

scope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond En-

quirer, are requested to publish the above weekly

until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

J. LAMAR.

October 16th.

32nd

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

JEFFERSON ROBERSON and others vs. John Rutledge and wife: Petition for sale of negroes for distribution. On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

6:57 JNO. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Chancery.

HENRY BONE vs. Jas. Bone and others.

It appearing to the court that the defendants, William Bone, John Wason and Wife, Artemesia, Josiah Wason and Wife, Margaret, William Barker and Wife Susannah, William McDonald and Wife Elizabeth, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredeed, at the Court-House in Statesville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1831, and answer, plead or demur to the Bill of complaint of Henry Bone, or the Bill will be heard ex parte and decree made accordingly. Witness John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831.

6:57 JOHN MUSHAT, c. c. e.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS vs William Roberts:

Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanon, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

3m63 Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

Committed to Jail.

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a

negro boy by the name of BILL, about

24 years of age, dark complexion and 5

feet 6 inches high; said boy says he be-

longs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond

county in Georgia. The owner is re-

quested to come forward, prove prop-

erty, pay charges and take him away.

WM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

November 29th, 1830.

6m7 JNO. GILES, c. c.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Hats,
Shoes,
Saddlery,
Stationary.

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830.

43rd

Groceries,
Cullery,
Queensware,
Domestics,
Calicoes,
Silks, Sattins,
Ribbons, &c.

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830.

43rd

TIN PLATE Workman

WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages

will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is

accustomed to work on Tinn's Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830.

41st

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and

A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands

of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would

advise those interested, to call on him before ten

days before May Court.

A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830.

15

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-

zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-

ties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop

in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON

GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United

States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all

others; by those who have tried them; and

have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-

tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-

able as at any other shop in the Southern

country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and

Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-

est notice, and in the most substantial manner,

by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

2

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to

remove to the West is anxious

to sell the plantation on which

he now lives lying in the Forks of

the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen

miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from

that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about

200 acres in the above plantation, all of which

is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling

house, out-houses, an orchard, &c. on the premises.

Any person wishing to purchase the above land

can have an opportunity of viewing the premises

by calling on the subscriber who may at all

times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830.

45th

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, 85.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs

twice a week, and goes through in two

days, each way. The accommodation is good.

Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to

Salisbury, or Pennsylvania, or South of Salisbury,

will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and

most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Pas-

sengers who are travelling from Salisbury North,

will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and

Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and

most expeditious route that can be travelled to

the North, by two days. A passenger who

travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of

Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,

will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights